#### Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Rip Van Winkle." Jefferson. DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER .- " La Fille de Madame

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "The Wandering Jew." G. L. NEW LYCEUM THEATER .- "Notre Dame." T. C. King.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—" Aladdin" and "Sinbad the Sailor."
Miss Lydia Thompson. UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Micawber" and "The Belles of the Kitchon." The Vokes Family. WALLACK'S THEATER.-"Dust and Diamonds." Shiel

AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- Day and Night. Annual Fair,

Association Hall.-Fine Art Entertainment. Prof. BAIN HALL-Exhibition of Paintings. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. - Summer Night's Concert.

COOPER UNION-Scances. Davenport Brothers. ROBINSON HALL.-At 3 and at 3: Varieties. The Royal TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties.

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#### Susmess Nonces.

ISSUED 287,000 GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES. SKIN DISEASES a specialty, by Dr. J. M. VAN The best Braces or Suspenders in the world those made by Fisk, Clauk & Flance. They make over two l varieties. For sole at letall by all furnishing or clothing so Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair

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To those engaged in mercantle pursuits any invention that will facilitate their lators in highly worthly of notice as well used entensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the becomery qualities of framess in mark and durability in use. bility in use.

Proeminently such are those of JOHN FOLDY, manufacturer of fine
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tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufac-

Gold Pens and Pencis. No. 2 Associations the search by the long time be has been engaged in our city in their manufactures.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Folky's Pans from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made. Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

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Geo. S. Cor. President American Exchange National Bank.

J. A. Beardenley. Candidor National Bank of North America.

Wm. A. Falls. President Corn Exchange Bank.

E. H. Lower, President Sational Bank of the Republic.

F. D. Tappan, Previous Sational Bank of the Republic.

F. D. Tappan, Previous Sational Bank of the Republic.

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J. W. Lewa, Cashier Bunk of America.

J. W. Lewa, Cashier Bunk of America.

J. W. Lewa, Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

Wm. H. Cor. Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

J. M. Carn. Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

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Address, the third-se, developments received at up-town offices, 54; W. 32d-st., or 308 W. 33d-st., and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second down Spruce-st. from the old site.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

An account of the voyage of the Polaris was given be fore the British Association at Bradford; it was stated that the nearest point to the North Pole ever reached by civilized man was attained by the expedition. - The Cartagena insurgents are disposed to surrender. Gen. Escobedo has been arrested by Gen Rocha in Mexico. === It is rumored that the Count de Chambord will abdicate in favor of the Count de Paris.

Gen. Spinner denies the statement that \$100,000 was transferred to the First National Bank of Washington just before its suspension. ==== It is reported that the President will not appoint a Chief-Justice until after the New-York election, which will decide Senator Conkling's chances for that position - A fire, followed by an explosion, in three silver mines at Gold Hill, Nev., caused the death of six persons. The Utes have agreed to cede over 3,000,000 acres of mining lands to the Government. - The Massachusetts Republican State Committee met at Boston and organized. —— The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in session at Baltimore adjourned sine die. - Yeliow fever still rages in Shreveport and Memphis and has

appeared in Mobile. A beavy defalcation in the Union Trust Company forced it to suspend; the National Trust Company was unable to negotiate its securities; overdrafts on the Bank of Commonwealth compelled it to close; the Stock Exchange put speculation at an end by adjourning; President Grant and Secretary Richardson decided to order the purchase of Five-Twenty bonds to an unlimited amount; the Clearing-house issued \$10,000,000 in loan certificates; the officers of the saving banks recommended that a preliminary notice should precede payments according to the by-laws. - A court-martial was ordered in the case of the insubordinate 11th Regiment. ==== The ac-

affrays. Gold, 1111, 1121, 112. Thermometer, 5510,

Six persons having been burned to death on Saturday by a fire which broke out in a mining blacksmith shop 1,300 feet under ground, at Gold Hill, Nevada, there is a popular demand that this particular sort of smithies be abolished. There have been so many fatal fires kindled by this dangerous cause, it is not surprising that the miners are but he has manfully refused to comat last discouraged.

A correspondent in the South exposes one of the blunders of farming in which Southern planters still indulge. He shows that the hay crop among others is wholly neglected in spite of the fact that grass springs spontaneously there, and that the South buys its hay from the West a thousand miles distant where hay crops are made profitable on more costly land and by higher priced labor.

A curious phase of the troubles of Western farmers is presented in Iowa correspondence hearty thanks. of THE TRIBUNE, printed on our third page. It may surprise the farmers to learn that a portion of their hardships results from their with which the President views the own extravagance. Yet, as presented by this careful and intelligent writer, the case is a the lavish management complained of is, after all, far behind the average of this moneyspending generation.

rheumatic a Bethesda for all their woes. are sensibly stopping business till they can Very little is known in the Atlantic States of get the reckoning; and if we are not cowards, the mineral springs which are reputed to have but manly men, we can pull through. wrought marvelous cures; and we confer a benefit on those afflicted with divers diseases by publishing a voluminous correspondence from this new land of healing. The description of the hot springs and of the routes thither, printed on our third page, is commended to the careful attention of those who are seeking relief from some of the ills to which flesh is heir.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee did not find itself, the other day, able to stand up against Federal official influence. In a reorganization an attempt to exclude these officials from prominent places was summarily hooted down by two indignant office-holders, one of whom was Supervisor Simmons, who refused to be "disfranchised." Supervisor Simmons doesn't care much for the officers and local offices; and his associates in the Massachusetts Republican Committee might be better off if they had more backbone.

Once in a while we have a casual glance of the horrors of the coolie trade by the announcement of the wreck of one of the ships therein engaged. Another of these crafts has just been lost at sea, bound, probably, from Macao to South America. More than four hundred coolies perished with the wreck. By the burning of the Dolores Ugarte, four or five years ago, five hundred of these unfortunate creatures were destroyed. When one of these disasters happens, however, it only incidentally shows anything of the enormity of this branch of the slave trade.

After all the bother about the so-called 'Manitoba troubles," that little belligerent speck has disappeared without an explosion. Let us add that the denouement is eminently satisfactory to Americans. The alleged kidnappers have been formally tried and sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment, and are now at liberty. Gov. Austin of Minnesota "fra-"ternized" with the court, and all went merrily at a dinner in which Judge, counsel, and ex-prisoners hilariously mingled. This is much better than a border war. Meantime, Gordon, indicted for perjury, courts seclusion in the Manitoba jail.

Incidentally, the glimpse of life and business in the Pennsylvania oil regions, given on our fourth page, affords a striking contrast with the glowing pictures of wealth and busy thrift | for the use of British ships. At the begin which those districts once furnished. The of 1867 we were already heavily in debt to total oil product is now about 35,000 barrels | Europe, so that to the round three hundred in each twenty-four hours; the demand is millions we have run behind since then must about 20,000 barrels a day; that tells the whole also be added each year a large additional story. Prices are low; speculators are storing for a future rise in the market; and all sorts of rings and combinations are making things uncomfortable for the well-owners. For a settled industry, it must be said that the oil business, just now, has as many troubles as stock-jobbing.

# THE SITUATION.

The panic might have been ended on Saturday. Most sagacious men indeed thought it was over. That it raged more violently than ever that day, that yesterday it pervaded the whole city, reaching even sound bankers and merchants, and that to war times. Finally we have the loans and to-day opens with gloomy prospects, is immediately due to the failure of Commodore Vanderbilt, the President of the Lake Shore Railroad, to pay, when called upon, a call loan for \$1,750,000, negotiated with the Union Trust Company, whereof his son-in-law, the late Horace F. Clark, was President. Other large borrowers were likewise delinquent, and notably the special partner of Mr. Clark, for over half a million more, which is doubtless also legitimately a debt of the Vanderbilts;-but the Union Trust Company suspended on Saturday, the panic was renewed in a more alarming and disastrous form, and ruin was carried to thousands of homes where widows and orphans are dependent on funds swallowed up in the Trust Company's fall, because Commodore Vanderbilt, a man worth seventy millions, would not pay the million and threequarters unwisely borrowed, last August, from his son-in-law's Company, to pay an unearned dividend on his own railroad. - It can of course be pleaded that the Commodore is not personally responsible for the debts of the Company, and doubtless there is no law that could have forced him to see that this loan was met. But we could wish, for the fame of an old man, identified with great enterprises,

that he had paid his debt, and prevented the ruin of Saturday. We believe a large part of Sunday's alarm a mere wild, senseless stampede, but it cannot agrees to buy its bonds to any amount, but the bonds which the straitened dealers generand the relief therefore is not complete. gent search by our reporters reveal few premonitory symptoms of it. One or two banks are cerstrong enough, with decently cool management, to weather the crisis. The one symptom

imous appeal to the President for aid.

The Government is so certain to make a mess of it whenever it meddles with Wall Street, that we are specially grateful to President Grant for not losing his head. For many things which his Administration has done to bring the business of the country to its present pass, he will held to a relentless responsibility; mit a felony, in the interest of the brokers. The wild talk about the right of the Government to lend money to brokers or banks on collateral, with or without law, in order to relieve the panic, was the talk of reckless men, maddened by the results of their own insane speculations. To hold that the President has a right to violate law in the interest of operators in stocks is well nigh as crazy a theory as was ever advanced by the wildest Reds in the stormiest days of Paris. For resisting this madness, at least, the people owe Gen. Grant

If now Wall Street can emulate to some small extent the imperturbable spirit convulsion, we shall get through the better than anybody last day far plain one. It may be urged with justice that night was hoping. There are substantial reasons for the failure of many houses that have gone, and the serious crippling of some that stand; but legitimate business is sound, the country is full of wealth, Arkansas offers to the maimed, halt, and values are back to a reasonable basis, the brokers

REMOTE CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

Before we apply desperate remedies we should understand the nature of the disease. We have maintained and still insist that an inflation of the legal-tender circulation is no cure for the malady which afflicts This will appear if we go back and examine into the remote causesnot so very remote, after all-which have produced the present state of things. We are bound to suffer for our follies. Inflation may postpone for a short time the day of reckoning, but that day will surely come.

The trouble with us is our immense mass of indebtedness, both foreign and domestic. It must never be forgotten that by far the larger part of that indebtedness is the direct effect of spirit of the regulation concerning Federal | the inflation of our currency. The payment of debts has always been found troublesome, yet it is the only honest way of getting rid of them. Privation and suffering must be endured or the money cannot be saved with which to make the necessary disbursements. And now let us calmly consider how we came to be so much in debt, and take a look at the ledger.

In the first place we will glance at our indebtedness. From the year ended June 30, 1868, to the year ended June 30, 1873, our imports rapidly and steadily increased in value, as follows:

1868-9..... 437,314,255 1870-1...... 541,493,708 1871-2..... 640,337,540 1872-3 about...... 660,000,000

The above are the gold values at the foreign ports from which the goods were shipped. During the same period our exports and reexports, in gold values, were about as fol-

1867-8.....\$376,000,000 1869-70...... 459,946,075 1870-1..... 541,504,172 1871-2..... 523,923,620 Total.....\$2,834,585,905

To the imports should be added a large toll

Let us now consider our domestic debts. The nation and most of the Northern States have considerably diminished their debts, but the good effect of this has been more than counterbalanced by the reckless increase in

sum for interest.

the debts of cities, counties, and towns, and the lavishness with which pubmoney has been appropriated for all purposes of government. Next, we have to notice a tremendous increase in the bonds issued by railroad and other corporations. Then come mortgages on farms and other real estate, many of them dating back discounts of the national banks, of which the record is startling. They were in

October, 1865......\$487,000,000 October, 1866..... 603,000,000 October, 1867..... 610,000,000 October, 1868..... 658,000,000 October, 1869..... 683,000,000 October, 1870...... 716,000,000 October, 1871...... 832,000,000 April, 1872..... 841,000,000 October, 1872..... 873,000,000 April, 1873..... 908,000,000

Perhaps ten or twenty millions in fresh green backs will convert a sufficient proportion of the nine hundred millions owing to the banks from bad debts into good ones to demonstrate the prudence of the bank managers, but we

Lastly, a few words as to that great idol. the balance of trade. We are now exporting more than we are importing; (1) because we are selling very cheap; (2) because the English have experienced a tremendous rise in prices and we are not able to pay for their wares; (3) the English, being already somewhat in trouble from short crops, labor unions, scarcity of coal, &c., and foreseeing a great deal more, are drawing in and refusing to buy our securities as they have been doing for the last five or six years. Now our farmers are already in trouble because we have been selling their stuff be denied that the situation, this so cheap. The English are getting more and morning, is very grave. The Government more in trouble every day, and we, in the great cities, expect to be as "prosperous" and extravagant as ever. All we need, the doctors ally have to realize on are not Governments, tell us, is a little more green paper! Not so. We must come down to bread and water on the Savings Banks, though the most dili- matter. We must continue to send out of the into the country until John Bull gets on his tainly shaky, but the great majority of them are legs again. John Bull is sick, and the farmers road bonds is annihilated. Will Mr. Richardmore ominous than all the rest, was the son's greenbacks repair broken china, or unreasoning panic among all stock operators, enable John Bull to give our farmers more for

revealed in their constant and almost unan- the inevitable transition from prosperous to Like almost all accused persons, he complains pinching times, and brandy will do us no good.

THE OPPORTUNITY AT UTICA.

The Convention which meets at Utica on Wednesday has an excellent opportunity which it will probably not improve. Its nominations are considered by many disinterested observers equivalent to an election. The Republican party of this State, sustained as it is by the organized force of the Administration, seems to them too strong to be beaten by any combination which can now be made against it. The debasing questions of availability and locality have, therefore, no necessary place in the deliberations of the Convention. If the delegates sincerely desire to nominate the best possible men for the offices which are to be filled, there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to prevent their making such nominations. But we confess our faith in the good intentions of the delegates is not active enough to induce us to believe that the ticket will be framed upon any such disinterested plan. Already the organs are howling against Nelson K. Hopkins, and are appealing to the blind instinct of party discipline to oppose because The Tribune approves him. That he is honest and able, that he has fought the thieves and protected the revenue, that as to Administration Republicanism he is of the straitest sect of the Pharisees-all these count for nothing. "Is the Convention going to stand the dictation of THE TRIBUNE?" exclaim the organs. There is no honest reason why good citizens should not equally support Thos. E. Raines for renomination as State Treasurer. He did not want Gen. Grant for President; but he was a Republican before Grant was, his political principles are unchanged, and he has been a model officer. The men who honestly seek good government, and especially the overthrow of the Canal Ring that is helping to ruin the finances of the State and sap the vitality of this city, will favor the retention of the present State Treasurer as well as the present State Controller: but in all probability the delegate who should seriously advocate this at Utica would be laughed out of the Convention. Meantime we hear from various quarters that of the Republican Ring Senators who have bought and sold legislation till they are as well known in their line of business in Albany as the grocers or the liquor sellers, hardly two are as yet even in doubt about securing again the regular nominations. Yet what a splendid chance in the respective districts as at Utica for honest Republican voters to cut off the corruptionists and lift their party to the plane of genuine, thorough-going As to the customary declarations which

Reform! conventions are expected to make, the same free and favorable opportunity awaits the gentlemen at Utica. There is no reason why they should not be honest-at least none which can be avowed. An expression of frank and sincere opinion about the Crédit Mobilier, about the Salary Theft, and kindred subjects, would not only be decent and becoming, but it would also be popular. It is demanded by the laws of morality, and if that is too high a motive to mention before a political convention, it would be a prudent and beneficial thing for the party, if a proper ticket be nominated at the same time. A mere platonic resolution against corruption and extravagance and the increase of salaries will not answer the purpose. The Convention should stigmatize theft as theft and the men who profit by it as thieves, if anything is said about it; for this is the shape the matter has taken in the public mind. They should demand not only the return of the proceeds of the dishonesty, but a repeal of the law under which it was perpetrated, and an amendment to the Constitution which shall forever prohibit a Congress from increasing its own compensation. This would be the only sensible and acceptable treatment of these questions. The Republican party is remarkable for its discipline and docility. But it would only be showng a proper respect to its voting masses, for its delegates to give the honest farmers of the uncorrupted rural districts the opportunity to make themselves believe they were voting for honesty and decency in casting their ballots

for the regular ticket. But there is reason to fear that no such open and manly action will be taken. The delegates will not choose to represent the overwhelming majority of their constituents. The self-appointed leaders of the party will be stronger in convention than the party itself. There are too many prominent Republican politicians implicated in the Back Pay and Crédit Mobilier business to allow a Convention of the party in this State to speak freely about it. And above them stands the Administration, with its power to threaten and corrupt. It is no mystery that all this pother about the Salary Bill is not well-pleasing in the sight of the President. He is more responsible for its becoming a law than any other man. He, more than any other, profits by it. It cannot be heartily denounced without touching him. All the skill of the platform builders at Worcester could not succeed in framing a resolution which could logically condemn Butler and condone Grant. Now the voters of this State would approve a straightforward resolution, no matter who was hurt by it. But we shall we agreeably surprised if the Convention at Utica gives them the chance.

## A SIMPLE-MINDED POSTMASTER.

Postmaster Filley of St. Louis has made an explanation of his official assessments, which, for simplicity and artlessness, is most charming. Briefly, the story is as follows: A fund was raised in the St. Louis Post-Office, by assessments on the salaries of the clerks. This sum, which amounted to \$1,648, was kept in the custody of Mr. Filley. At the time of the assessment it was charged that the clerks were presented with a blank form of resignation, which they were expected to sign if they did not respond to the call for contributions. One clerk furnished to the press another form of agreement, which set forth that the signers, clerks in the Post-Office, consented to an assessment of five per cent on their salaries, without fear of removal or other consequences, and that they approved of the ourse of Postmaster Filley in observing stlence concerning business, notwithstanding the comments of the press. Mr. Filley now writes to the Postmaster-General, explaining that he has There is much alarmed talk of a run and pay our debts. We have no choice in the just discovered by an examination of the rules and regulations of the Civil Service that he country more valuable things than we bring had no right to levy assessments or receive voluntary contributions. Amazed by this revelation, he has returned the money to the are sick, and the trade of peddling rail- clerks and hopes to be forgiven for his igno-

that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

This simple-minded gentleman, then, did not know that he had no moral or legal right to levy a contribution on the salaries of his clerks. He had heard so much about assessments for political purposes, he thought he might levy one for general emergencies; and the \$1,648 fund was the result. This aimless or mysterious levy was put by for a rainy day, the Postmaster, as he says, adding his mite to the provident fund; but to what amount is not stated. The true place of Mr. Filley, evidently, is somewhere else than in a public office. He is too ready to follow the example of those who know more about politics than he does, and he has not discretion enough to choose his times and ways of operations. He has the popular official notion that salaries of public servants belong to "the men who run the Re-'publican party," of whom he is one. If it had not been for the conspiracy which he says was "instigated by purely personal and ma-'licious motives," his levy would never have been made notorious; he would have kept the money and continued in ignorance of the rules of the Civil Service : and his poor clerks would never have got their money back again. It is easy to see where this contemptible business will end. The Washington authorities undoubtedly consider Mr. Filley a good fellow, who gives the President a \$600 dinner on occasion. It would be a shame to visit him in wrath. When men who steal millions from the Government get off scatheless, why break this simple butterfly on the wheel?

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL CON-VENTION.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society some time ago summoned a National Convention of fruit and flower-growers, to consult as to the part they should take in the Centennial celebration. The Convention met last Wednesday, we hope with a full sense of the importance of their business, although it is evident that the pecuniary failure of the Vienna Exposition has acted like the very wettest of wet blankets upon all centenary schemes. The depression is, of course, but temporary. We have such faith in the patriotism of our people, in their love of display, and their eagerness to join in any hurly-burly and noise-the more tremendous the better-that we are sure, however small the Exhibition itself may be, the crowd that will go to see the crowd will be in itself an amazing and wonderful spectacle. After all, in that crowd ought to be the

great and inimitable feature of our exhibition. It is all very well for England to send machinery to Vienna; Venice, miraculous lace; or France, silks fine as the magic web with which the prince won the enchanted maiden; but America's work and materiel have so far been humanity. What men of all nations have sought her to find freedom, and after that, money to put flesh and blood on their freedom; how she has dealt with them; whether they are the larger or less men for her dealing-these are the records we have to offer to curious eyes, in lieu of lace and lingerie. Whether we have any great cause for gratulation remains to be proved. Not only the descendants of William Penn, the Randolphs and the Plymouth Fathers have their story to tell in face, character, and deeds, but Mickey O'Connor who has left peat and potatoes to preside over ward elections and a gin-shop, and Fritz who saved kreutzers in Faderland and now saves Government bonds in St. Louis, and Ah Chin, bobbing to his little crockery idol in San Francisco, and Black Bear butchering and butchered, and Cæsar-free. Here are growths and manufactured articles which can be produced nowhere else in the world, and which challenge the farthest-sighted philosophic eye, in both their history and prophecy. Next to the people who shall come to the

Centenary, the chief point of interest, we fancy, to most foreigners will be the colleccountry before them in petto. To people looking forward to this country as their own probable future home or that of their friends, the wheat and pasturage of the West, the oranges of Florida, cranberries of the Lake Shore, and peaches of Delaware, their avera ge crops and price, and, above all, the wages paid for their cultivation, offer subjects of interest beyond all the art galleries of Europe. We have sent this Summer a large deputation to Vienna of cultured and critical people, who, perhaps, will enlarge their intellectual boundaries by study of pictures and music and the treasures of old and wealthy nations; but the people who will come to our Exposition will most probably have great practical questions to satisfy with regard to the means of certain and comfortable livelihood we can furnish. Our friends in Philadelphia must remember that it will be not only their duty to adorn the Centenary with marvelous palms and impossible orchids, or to bring the graces and color of all seasons into that one sacred day, but to answer these practical questions in the most legible and practical shape.

## THE NEWS IN THE TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE on Saturday morning contained, beyond all comparison, the clearest and most complete account of the financial storm of the day before which was published in New-York. In fullness of details and in systematic arrangement of matter the report which appeared in these columns has never been excelled in newspaper annals. But although the great event of the day thus received its fitting prominence, no other matters of interest were neglected. THE TRIBUNE printed the only full report by cable from Dundee of the rescue of the survivors of the Polaris, and the only account yet published in America of their adventures after parting company with the Tyson party. In addition to these important features, we printed a page of fresh and timely European correspondence, and another of recent scientific investigations of the greatest interest to all intelligent readers. Two days before, we had printed, also exclusively, the story of the enormous bond robbery in the Brooklyn Trust Company, every particular of which is now confirmed by dispatches from Connecticut.

These are the triumphs of the past week which fitly supplement the similar recent successes of THE TRIBUNE, in its efforts to give all the news earlier and more fully than any other journal. We have the right to congratulate our readers upon having the first and fullest intelligence. We try to deal honestly by them. We print nothing for padding. We do not aim to dazzle our readers or waste our space by staring head lines or profuse lendrance of the law. What he intended to do ing. We do not quarrel with our neighbors with this special fund he does not reveal; but | who prefer wrangling to gathering the news. he does say that he never intended to use it We devote all the space thus saved to intercount of the robbery of the Williamande bonds in Brooktyn twas corroborated. —— One man was killed and a
tyn twas corroborated. —— One man was killed and a
tyn twas probably fatally wounded in Jersey City
that "he who drinks beer"; from which
we infer that is the question. The reverse
for office furniture or repairs, nor for paying
that "he who drinks beer"; from which
we infer that the intellectual exercitations of the
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result is that The Thebune prints every day Tyrone Readers will be a little muday.

more news, worth the attention of intelligent readers, than any other paper in New-York.

BETTER TIMES COMING FOR THE SOUTH The cotton statistics of the crop year just closed have been compiled with unusual care and completeness by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of this city. The crop of 1872 foots up 3,930,500 bales of the average weight of 464 pounds each. This crop has been surpassed only three times, viz.: in 1870, in 1859, and in 1856, leaving out the year 1861. of which we have no statistics. It thus appears that of the four crops known to have exceeded 3,900,000 bales, two have been made since the war. Again, we find that the average crop of the six years 1855 to 1860, inclusive, was 3,800,000 bales, while the average of the three years 1870 to 1872, inclusive, is 3,750,000 bales. The crops of 1853 and 1854 were each less than three million bales. These figures, we submit, amply demonstrate that free labor is quite as effective as slave labor in the production of cotton. As the capital of the South increases-and it certainly is increasing rapidly-we shall probably have to record a series of cotton crops far surpassing in bulk those of the ante-war period. The cry of Mr. Wells and the Free-Traders,

that the nation's poverty appeared from the fact that the people were consuming fewer yards of cotton cloth per head than in the years before the war, has hardly died away. and already the statement has ceased to be true. It never was an argument; for why should men be called poorer because they have restricted their consumption of an article which has doubled in price? The statistics now show that in the three years ended Sept. 1, 1873, 3,506,000 bales of cotton were taken from the crops for manufacture in the United States, while in the three years ended September 1, 1861, the corresponding quantity was 2,743,000 bales. The increase is 763,000 bales, or twenty-eight per cent, but the increase in consumption is considerably larger than this, owing to the loss of the greater part of the export trade which we had succeeded in building up before the war. A very gratifying feature in this increase is the progress which the manufacture is making in the Southern States. The editors of The Chronicle obtained from Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, a list of all the cetton manufacturers in the South, as collected by the census marshals in 1870, and sent inquiries to each of them in order to obtain their consumption in 1873. The result is that it was found that these Southern manufacturers, who were reported by the census to have used 83,056 bales, or 36,500,000 pounds of cotton in 1870, required, in 1873, 137,662 bales, or 60,500,000 pounds, being an increase in three years of sixty-six per cent. The information obtained by The Chronicle is confirmed by the accounts of the progress

of this manufacture contained in our Southern exchanges. From them we learn that the mills at Columbus, Ga., took 7,428 bales in 1872-3, against 5,127 in 1870-1. Three more factories will be built there next year, and the number of spindles and looms-at present 32,000 spindles and 900 looms-will be more than doubled. The mills at Augusta, Ga., for the last six years have paid quarterly dividends, at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, on their capital, and have carried each year large sums to the reserved fund. The Augusta Company is now building a new mill, which will add 7,000 spindles and 264 looms to the 16,000 spindles and 522 looms already in operation. Its consumption of cotton in the year ended June 7, 1873, was 2,901,107 pounds, and the product was 9,082,717 yards of cloth, weighing 2,522,694 pourds. The number of hands employed was 503, and the aggregate of wages paid during the year, \$164,720. The dividend was \$120,000, being 20 per cent on \$600,000, and \$19,314 07 were carried to the reserved fund, which now amounts to \$307,764 66. It will be seen that the financial condition of this mill is tion of natural products, which will bring the a strong one. Outside of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania are now the only States which rank above Georgia in the manufacture of cotton, while in proportion to her population Georgia outranks both New-York and Pennsylvania.

The foregoing statistics show that the influence of bad government in the Southern States has been overstated. In this country bad government manifests itself, sooner or later, in the shape of oppressive taxes, and the only Southern States which are oppressively taxed are South Carolina and Louisiana. A State debt on which no interest is paid can have no material effect on production, and of this kind are the debts of North Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and, in great part, of Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. What disposition the Southern States make of their debts is no concern of ours, so long as they do not attempt to saddle them on the General Government. For a generation at least, we of the State of New-York have maintained numerous bands of thieves at Albany, along the canals and railroads, and in all our chief cities, yet still we have prospered. We should put a stop to the stealing, nevertheless, and so should the people of the South, for whom we wish as large a share of the blessings of prosperity and honest government as we do

We have not mentioned, we believe, the spiteful and plucky old lady who died the other day in Oswego. She was a widow, and left particular orders that she should not be buried within ten miles of the sepulcher of the "old man." She also desired that her dog might be killed, lest he should visit an obnoxious neighbor. Finally, she requested that she might be buried in the finest coffin which could be had for money, and that her pale form should be wrapped in a robe of white alpaca. Her wishes have been shamefully disregarded. The ten miles were reduced to five: the dog still lives and barks; and the coffin was a medium cost one. There will be some tall rapping in that vicinity.

There is a droll story of how a man lost a wager in Pueblo, Colorado. Stepping into a large liquor shop he offered to bet ten to one that he could, blindfolded, tell the name of any liquor or wine in the house, or any mixture of liquors, by the taste and smell. All went well with him at first. He named all the celebrated brands correctly. Then they handed him a glass of water. He tasted, he smelt, he tasted and smelt again, and at last, completely nonplussed, he gave it up so. "Well, boys," he said, "you have got me. It seems to me as if, years ago, I struck something of that kind in the States, but it was so long ago I have entirely for-

We have always supposed that Temperance legislation would promote intellectual cultivation, but we are rather dubious about the result in Tyrone, Pa. The difficulty of procuring malt liquors in that place has called into existence a Reading Club. Cananaes fee, \$5. Annual dues, \$4. The Club has of yet taken measures to procure a library; but sumes from four to seven barrels of beer weekly. We have the authority of Dr. Johnson for the fact